

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
EASTERN DISTRICT OF TENNESSEE

TIMOTHY HANDLEY,)	
)	
Petitioner,)	
)	
v.)	Nos.: 3:07-CR-72-TAV-CCS-1
)	3:16-CV-412-TAV
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,)	
)	
Respondent.)	

MEMORANDUM OPINION

Before the Court is Petitioner's motion to vacate, set aside, or correct his sentence pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2255 [Doc. 26]. The United States responded in opposition on August 26, 2016 [Doc. 28]. Petitioner did not reply and the time for doing so has now passed. E.D. Tenn. L.R. 7.1, 7.2. During pendency of the petition, Petitioner filed a request that this Court stay resolution of the action pending the Supreme Court's decision in *Beckles v. United States*, No. 15-8544, 2016 WL 1029080 (U.S. June 27, 2016) [Doc. 29]. For the reasons below, Petitioner's request for a stay pending *Beckles* will be **DENIED as moot** and § 2255 motion will be **DENIED** and **DISMISSED WITH PREJUDICE**.

I. BACKGROUND

In 2007, Petitioner pled guilty to committing armed bank robbery, in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 2113(a) and (d) [Doc. 12; Presentence Investigation Report (PSR) ¶¶ 1–2]. Petitioner faced a statutory penalty of up to twenty-five years' imprisonment [*Id.* ¶ 55]. Based on four prior Tennessee convictions—one for aggravated burglary [*Id.* ¶ 26], one for simple burglary [*Id.* ¶ 27], and two for aggravated robbery [*Id.* ¶¶ 31–32], the United States Probation Office deemed

Petitioner to be a career offender under Section 4B1.1 of the United States Sentencing Guidelines [*Id.* ¶ 19]; this Court agreed, sentenced Petitioner to a 200-month term [Doc. 18].

Petitioner appealed, but the Sixth Circuit affirmed his conviction and sentence [Doc. 22]. The Supreme Court denied Petitioner's request for a writ of certiorari on October 5, 2009 [Doc. 25]; Petitioner's conviction became final for purposes of § 2255(f)(1) on that same date. *See, e.g., Clay v. United States*, 537 U.S. 522, 525, 532 (2003) (explaining that in the case of a direct appeal a petitioner's conviction becomes final upon denial of certiorari). The United States Supreme Court decided *Johnson v. United States*—invalidating the residual clause of the Armed Career Criminal Act (“ACCA”), 18 U.S.C. § 924(e)—on June 26, 2015. 135 S. Ct. 2551 (2015). Petitioner filed the instant petition for collateral relief less than one year later [Doc. 26 (challenging his career offender enhancement in light of the *Johnson* decision)].

II. TIMELINESS OF PETITIONER'S CLAIMS

Section 2255(f) places a one-year statute of limitations on all petitions for collateral relief under § 2255 running from either: (1) the date on which the judgment of conviction becomes final; (2) the date on which the impediment to making a motion created by governmental action in violation of the Constitution or laws of the United States is removed, if the movant was prevented from making a motion by such governmental action; (3) the date on which the right asserted was initially recognized by the Supreme Court, if that right has been newly recognized by the Supreme Court and made retroactively applicable to cases on collateral review; or (4) the date on which the facts supporting the claim or claims presented could have been discovered through the exercise of due diligence. 28 U.S.C. § 2255(f). Supreme Court precedent makes clear that *Johnson's* invalidation of the ACCA residual clause amounted to a new rule made

retroactively applicable on collateral review. *See Welch v. United States*, 136 S. Ct. 1257, 1265 (U.S. 2016) (“*Johnson* is . . . a substantive decision and so has retroactive effect . . . in cases on collateral review.”); *In re Windy Watkins*, 810 F.3d 375, 380–81 (6th Cir. 2015) (finding *Johnson* constitutes a new substantive rule of constitutional law made retroactively applicable on collateral review and thus triggers § 2255(h)(2)’s requirement for certification of a second or successive petition). It is yet to be seen whether the same is true of the “new rule” that results from application of *Johnson*’s reasoning in the Guideline context. *See Pawlak v. United States*, 822 F.3d 902, 911 (6th Cir. 2016) (holding that *Johnson*’s vagueness analysis applies equally to the Guidelines and, as a result, that the parallel residual provision contained in Section 4B1.2 was void for vagueness); *but see In re Embry*, No. 16-5447, 2016 WL 4056056, at *1 (6th Cir. July 29, 2016) (recognizing that “it is not clear whether to treat *Pawlak* as a new rule that the Supreme Court has not yet made retroactive [to cases on collateral review] or as a rule dictated by *Johnson* that the Supreme Court has made retroactive”). The Court finds that it need not resolve the issue here, however, because the *Johnson* decision has no impact on Petitioner’s case.

III. STANDARD OF REVIEW

The relief authorized by 28 U.S.C. § 2255 “does not encompass all claimed errors in conviction and sentencing.” *United States v. Addonizio*, 442 U.S. 178, 185 (1979). Rather, a petitioner must demonstrate “(1) an error of constitutional magnitude; (2) a sentence imposed outside the statutory limits; or (3) an error of fact or law . . . so fundamental as to render the entire proceeding invalid.” *Short v. United States*, 471 F.3d 686, 691 (6th Cir. 2006) (quoting *Mallett v. United States*, 334 F.3d 491, 496–97 (6th Cir. 2003)). He “must clear a significantly higher hurdle than would exist on direct appeal” and establish a “fundamental defect in the

proceedings which necessarily results in a complete miscarriage of justice or an egregious error violative of due process.” *Fair v. United States*, 157 F.3d 427, 430 (6th Cir. 1998).

IV. ANALYSIS

Petitioner articulates a single ground for relief, arguing that the *Johnson* decision removed an undisclosed number of prior convictions from Section 4B1.2’s definition of “crime of violence” and that he no longer has sufficient predicates for enhancement [Doc. 26].

The ACCA mandates a fifteen-year sentence for any felon who unlawfully possesses a firearm after having sustained three prior convictions “for a violent felony or a serious drug offense, or both, committed on occasions different from one another.” 18 U.S.C. § 924(e)(1). The statute defines “violent felony” as “any crime punishable by imprisonment for a term exceeding one year” that (1) “has as an element the use, attempted use, or threatened use of physical force against the person of another” (the “use-of-physical-force clause”); (2) “is burglary, arson, or extortion, involves the use of explosives” (the “enumerated-offense clause”); or (3) “otherwise involves conduct that presents a serious potential risk of physical injury to another” (the “residual clause”). 18 U.S.C. § 924(e)(2)(B). It was this third clause—the residual clause—that the Supreme Court deemed unconstitutional in *Johnson*. 135 S. Ct. at 2563. The Court went on to make clear, however, that its decision did “not call into question . . . the remainder of the [ACCA’s] definition of violent felony,” i.e., the use-of-physical-force and enumerated-offense clauses. *Id.* Nor did *Johnson* disturb the use of prior serious drug offenses.

Section 4B1.1 classifies a defendant as a career offender if (1) he or she was at least eighteen years old at the time the defendant committed the instant offense; (2) the instant offense of conviction is a felony that is either a crime of violence or a controlled substance offense; and (3) he or she has at least two prior felony convictions of either a crime of violence or a controlled

substance offense. U.S. Sentencing Manual § 4B1.1(a). Only Petitioner’s satisfaction of the third prong—possession of two qualifying predicate convictions—is disputed [Doc. 26].

“Controlled substance offense” is defined as any offense “punishable by imprisonment for a term exceeding one year, that prohibits the manufacture, import, export, distribution, or dispensing of a controlled substance . . . or the possession of controlled substance . . . with intent to manufacture, import, export, distribute, or dispense.” U.S. Sentencing Manual § 4B1.2(b). “Crime of violence” is defined in an almost identical manner as “violent felony” under the ACCA. *See* U.S. Sentencing Manual §4B1.2(a) (adopting identical use-of-force and residual clauses as well as a nearly identical enumerated-offense clause).

The validity of Petitioner’s sentence thus depends on whether two or more of his prior convictions qualify as “crimes of violence” under one of the unaffected provisions of Section 4B1.2(a) or as “controlled substance offenses” under Section 4B1.2(b). *See e.g., United States v. Ozier*, 796 F.3d 597, 604 (6th Cir. 2015) (explaining courts need not decide what import, if any, *Johnson* has on the Sentencing Guidelines’ residual clause where the petitioner’s prior convictions qualify as predicate offenses independent of the residual clause), *overruled on other grounds by Mathis v. United States*, 136 S. Ct. 2243, 2251 n. 1 (2016). To determine whether an offense qualifies under one of the above provisions, courts must first identify the precise crime of conviction by employing a “categorical approach,” looking “only to the statutory definitions—elements—of a prior offense, and not to the particular facts underlying [each individual] conviction[.]” *Descamps v. United States*, 133 S. Ct. 2276, 2283, 2285 (2013).

Review of Petitioner’s PSR reveals that a sufficient number of his prior convictions categorically qualify as predicate offenses independent of the residual clause and, as a result, the Court finds that he has failed to demonstrate an entitlement to collateral relief. Specifically,

binding Sixth Circuit precedent dictates that both of his Tennessee aggravated robbery convictions remain crimes of violence under the Guidelines use-of-physical force clause. *See United States v. Taylor*, 800 F.3d 701, 719 (6th Cir. 2015) (“[T]he Supreme Court’s holding in *Johnson* leaves unaffected the Court’s determination that simple robbery in Tennessee is a predicate offense under the ‘use-of-physical-force’ clause.”); *United States v. Bailey*, No. 14-6524, 2015 WL 4257103, at *4 (6th Cir. July 15, 2015) (“Tennessee convictions for aggravated robbery and robbery are categorically violent felonies under the ACCA’s use-of-physical-force clause.”); *United States v. Mitchell*, 743 F.3d 1054, 1058–60 (6th Cir. 2014) (holding Tennessee robbery is categorically a violent felony under the ACCA’s use-of-physical-force clause). The *Johnson* decision has no impact on the validity of that categorization. *See United States v. Kemmerling*, 612 F. App’x 373, 375–76 (6th Cir. 2015) (reiterating that the *Johnson* decision did not affect the use-of-physical-force clause).¹

V. REQUEST FOR COUNSEL

To the extent that Petitioner requests this Court appoint counsel to assist in the litigation of his *Johnson*-based collateral challenge [Doc. 26 pp. 3–4], it declines to do so. By a standing order entered on February 11, 2016, this Court instructed the Federal Defender Services of Eastern Tennessee (“FDSET”) to “identify defendants with a claim for relief under *Johnson*” and appointed FDSET to “represent any defendant who seeks relief under § 2255 in light of *Johnson*.” E.D. Tenn. SO-16-02 (Feb. 11, 2016). Thus counsel has already been appointed to look into whether Petitioner has a claim and given leave to supplement his filings as appropriate.

¹ Because at least two of Petitioner’s prior convictions remain crimes of violence after the *Johnson* and *Pawlak* decisions, this Court finds that it need not determine whether Petitioner’s burglary and aggravated burglary convictions remain crimes of violence as well.

VI. REQUEST FOR A STAY

Petitioner also requests that this Court stay resolution of his petition pending the Supreme Court's decision next term in *Beckles*, presumably because the decision is expected to address a key issue in his case—retroactive application of the *Johnson* decision in the Guideline context.

“The question whether to stay a case pending a potentially dispositive decision in an appellate court is a pre-trial matter committed to the sound discretion of the [court].” *United States v. Johnson*, No. 3:11-CR-48, 2016 WL 4035187, at *1 (S.D. Ohio July 28, 2016). Under the circumstances of the current case, and because Petitioner has failed to demonstrate that retroactive application of the *Johnson* decision would convert his sentence into one imposed in contravention of the laws of the United States, this Court declines to issue the requested stay.

VII. CONCLUSION

For the reasons discussed above, Petitioner's request for a stay pending *Beckles* [Doc. 29] will be **DENIED as moot** and § 2255 motion [Doc. 26] will be **DENIED** and **DISMISSED WITH PREJUDICE**. The Court will **CERTIFY** any appeal from this action would not be taken in good faith and would be totally frivolous. Therefore, this Court will **DENY** Petitioner leave to proceed *in forma pauperis* on appeal. See Rule 24 of the Federal Rules of Appellate Procedure. Petitioner having failed to make a substantial showing of the denial of a constitutional right, a certificate of appealability **SHALL NOT ISSUE**. 28 U.S.C. § 2253; Rule 22(b) of the Federal Rules of Appellate Procedure.

ORDER ACCORDINGLY.

s/ Thomas A. Varlan
CHIEF UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE